

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF ANALYSIS

BILL #: CS/HB 1459 Discretionary Surtax on Documents

SPONSOR(S): Economic Expansion & Infrastructure, Lopez-Cantera & others

TIED BILLS: **IDEN./SIM. BILLS:** 1492

REFERENCE	ACTION	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR
1) Economic Expansion & Infrastructure Council	13 Y, 1 N, As CS	Rojas	Tinker
2) Policy & Budget Council			
3)			
4)			
5)			

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

The bill extends the authority for Miami-Dade County to assess a discretionary surtax on documents by extending the surtax sunset to October 1, 2031. The bill further requires annual financial audits of surtax revenues and expenditures, creates reporting requirements, authorizes the adoption of a housing plan every 3 years, limits the amount of surtax revenues which may be used for administrative expenses and directs that a percentage of surtax revenues be used to purchase homes.

This bill does not have a current year state fiscal impact, however there is a recurring impact because the extension of the sunset provision will prevent the state from receiving additional document stamp tax beginning in 2011-12.

FULL ANALYSIS

I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

A. HOUSE PRINCIPLES ANALYSIS:

Empower Families - The bill will allow continued funding of Miami-Dade's Home Ownership Assistance Loan Trust Fund, assisting families seeking affordable housing.

Lower Taxes – After the sunset extension, the 10-cent tax increase in the documentary stamp tax provided for in s. 201.0205, F.S., would continue to not apply to Miami-Dade, as such the doc stamp tax rate for Miami-Dade on deeds would remain at 60 cents per \$100 rather than 70 cents.

B. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

Background and Current Law

Discretionary Surtax on Documents

In 1983, the Legislature enacted chapter 83-220, Laws of Florida, creating s. 125.0167, F.S., to authorize the governing body of certain counties¹ to levy a discretionary surtax on documents for the purpose of establishing and financing a Home Ownership Assistance Loan Trust Fund. Revenues in the fund were to be used to assist low and moderate income families in the purchase of a home or an apartment. Not less than 50 percent of the funds were to be used to assist low-income families, defined as families whose income did not exceed 80 percent of the median income for the area. The remaining funds could be used to assist families whose income was in excess of 80 percent, but not more than 140 percent, of the median income for the area. The surtax could not exceed the rate of 45 cents per \$100 or fractional part thereof, and could apply only to documents taxable under s. 201.01, F.S., except that no surtax could be imposed on a deed conveying a single family residence, identified as a detached dwelling, a condominium unit, or a unit held through stock ownership or membership representing a proprietary interest in a corporation owning a fee or a leasehold initially in excess of 98 years.

The governing body was directed to adopt an ordinance to levy the discretionary surtax and create the trust fund. The ordinance was required to establish the policies and procedures of the assistance program. The county was directed to deposit revenues from the surtax into the trust fund to be used only for the purchase of a home or an apartment, or the rehabilitation of an existing home or apartment. The surtax could not be used for rent subsidies or grants.

Section 201.031, F.S., was created to establish the discretionary surtax and require counties levying the surtax to submit a financial report (under s. 218.32, F.S.) showing the revenues and expenses of the trust fund. The Department of Revenue was directed to distribute all surtaxes collected within each county to that county's governing authority. The act was scheduled to sunset on October 1, 1993.

In 1984, chapter 84-270, Laws of Florida, changed the name of the Home Ownership Trust Fund to the Housing Assistance Loan Trust Fund with the specified purpose of assisting the financing of construction, rehabilitation, or purchase of housing for low and moderate income families. Funds could be used for first or second mortgages, and buying property to form housing cooperatives. Special consideration was to be given to neighborhood economic development programs of Community Development Corporations. Not more than 50 percent of the revenues collected each year could be used to finance new construction.

¹ Counties that meet the definition of "county" in s. 125.001(1), F.S. Currently only Miami-Dade County satisfies this definition.

In 1989, the Legislature enacted chapter 89-252, Laws of Florida, to provide that the discretionary surtax program will sunset on October 1, 2011. In 1992, the Legislature enacted chapter 92-317, Laws of Florida, to provide that a portion of the discretionary surtax revenues deposited into the Housing Assistance Trust Fund could be deposited into the Home Investment Trust Fund of the county as defined by and created under the requirements of federal law. These set-aside funds are to be used to finance the construction, rehabilitation, or purchase of housing for low-income and moderate-income families and to fund any local matching contributions required under federal law.

The income restrictions and the cap on the discretionary surtax remain unchanged since 1983.

Miami-Dade County Affordable Housing Documentary Surtax Program

The discretionary surtax imposed by Miami-Dade County is contained in section 29-7 of the Code of Miami-Dade County, and is known as the "Metropolitan Dade County Documentary Surtax Ordinance." The ordinance directs that the surtax be assessed at the full rate of 45 cents per \$100 of value on deeds and instruments transferring real property with the exception of documents transferring title to a single-family residence. The ordinance also contains the Miami-Dade County Housing Assistance Loan Trust Fund and establishes the purposes for which surtax revenues may be used. Miami-Dade County reports that over the past five years, the surtax program has provided more than \$179 million for the construction, rehabilitation, and purchase of housing for low-income and moderate-income families, including \$29 million for 652 homeownership loans.

Local Housing Assistance Plans

Subsection (1) of s. 420.9075, F.S., requires each county or eligible municipality participating in the State Housing Initiatives Partnership (SHIP) program to develop and implement a local housing assistance plan. The plan must be created to provide affordable residential units available to very-low, low, and moderate income persons. The plan must also address the special housing needs of the homeless, the elderly, and migrant farm workers, as well as other persons who may need special housing assistance. The plans are also required to include definitions for essential service personnel including teachers and educators, police and fire personnel, health care personnel, skilled building trades personnel, and may include other job categories. Also, local governments are encouraged to develop a strategy within the assistance plan to recruit and retain essential service personnel, and a strategy to address the needs of persons deprived of affordable housing due to the closure of a mobile home park or the conversion of affordable rental units into condominiums.

Subsection (1) of s. 420.9075, F.S., requires that each county or eligible municipality participating in the SHIP program submit an annual report to the Florida Housing Finance Corporation by September 15th of each year. The report must include the following:

- The number of households served by income category, age, family size, race, and special needs.
- The number of units and average cost of producing units under each assistance strategy included in the plan.
- The average area purchase price of single-family units and the amount of rent charged based on unit size.
- The number of mortgages, the average mortgage rate, and the number of defaults by income category.
- A description of the status of implementing of each strategy contained in the assistance plan
- Support services available to residents.
- The sales price or value of the housing produced broken down into percentages financed by the local housing distribution, other public funds, and private resources.
- Anything else considered significant by the reporting entity.

Effect of Changes

The bill amends section 3 of chapter 83-220, Laws of Florida, as amended by chapter 84-270, Laws of Florida, and section 1 of chapter 89-252, Laws of Florida, to provide that the discretionary surtax on documents will be repealed on October 1, 2031.

The bill also amends s. 201.031, F.S., to require the following:

- Each county that levies the surtax must retain an independent outside auditor to conduct an annual financial audit of the surtax revenues and expenditures. The cost of the audit may not be considered an administrative cost. No more than 10 percent of the surtax may be used for administrative costs.
- The governing body of a county implementing the surtax shall, by resolution, adopt a housing plan every three years. The housing plan must include provisions which are substantially similar to the requirements of the local housing assistance plan required in s. 420.9075(1), F.S.
- The staff or entity with authority to implement the housing plan must prepare and submit an annual report to the governing body. The report must contain similar data to that required by the Florida Housing Finance Corporation in annual reports submitted by local governments who participate in the State Housing Initiatives Partnership program and who also implement a local housing assistance plan.
- No less than 50 percent of the revenues collected shall be used to finance construction, rehabilitation or purchase of housing for income limited families or persons.

C. SECTION DIRECTORY:

- Section 1** Section 3 of chapter 83-220, Laws of Florida, as amended by chapter 84-270, Laws of Florida, and section 1 of chapter 89-252, Laws of Florida, is repealed.
- Section 2** Amends s. 201.031, F.S.
- Section 3** Provides that the act shall take effect upon becoming a law.

II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

1. Revenues:

After the sunset extension, the 10-cent tax increase in the documentary stamp tax provided for in s. 201.0205, F.S., would continue to not apply to Miami-Dade, as such the doc stamp tax rate for Miami-Dade would remain at 60 cents per \$100 rather than 70 cents.

This bill does not have a current year state fiscal impact, but there is a recurring impact beginning in fiscal year 2011-12. The extension of the repeal will prevent the state from receiving additional document stamp tax beginning in 2011-12 with the fiscal impact as detailed:

General Revenue	(\$27 Million)
State Trust	(\$.9 Million)
Total State Impact	(\$27.9 Million)
Total Local Impact	\$30.9 Million
Total Impact	\$3 Million

2. Expenditures:

None

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Revenues:

The bill allows a local government to assess the discretionary surtax on documents.

2. Expenditures:

None

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

Persons who sell and buy real estate will continue to pay the discretionary surtax on documents if assessed by the local government.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

None

III. COMMENTS

A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:

This bill does not require counties or municipalities to spend funds or take action requiring the expenditure of funds. This bill does not reduce the percentage of state tax shared with counties or municipalities. This bill does not reduce the authority that municipalities have to raise revenue.

2. Other:

None

B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:

None

C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:

None

D. STATEMENT OF THE SPONSOR

IV. AMENDMENTS/COUNCIL SUBSTITUTE CHANGES